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Borough of Scunthorpe

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1961

H.O. H. Rpts. Southwicks Bore. 1961, 1962, 1963

Bulwary, Brandon Beach of Huguenot,
Hoppel Street, Granger St, as c 11 JAN 1967

31 JAN 1967

1961

BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

(*Mayor*—ALDERMAN F. J. BROWN).

Public Health Committee

Chairman—ALDERMAN H. SPENCER.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR C. A. WATSON.

ALDERMAN MRS. A. EYRE.

ALDERMAN G. H. SPAVIN.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. S. ABRAHAM.

COUNCILLOR D. ADAMSON.

COUNCILLOR K. ASHWORTH.

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. CROPPER.

COUNCILLOR T. K. PARKINSON.

COUNCILLOR G. R. SPENCE.

COUNCILLOR J. P. TIERNEY.

COUNCILLOR MRS. V. WILMSHURST.

Ex-Officio Member of Committee—

ALDERMAN F. J. BROWN, *Mayor*.

Public Health Department

Telephone Nos.
4591/4592

HIGH STREET EAST,
SCUNTHORPE, Lincs.

Medical Officer of Health—

S. CHILDS, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. AND H., D.P.A.
(Home Telephone No. 3867).

Chief Public Health Inspector and Director of Public Cleansing—

DAVID P. NASH, M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.
(Retired 31.5.61).

GEORGE O. ALLEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.
(Commenced 1.6.61). (Home Telephone No. 5685).

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

LEONARD J. HOWSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT
INSP. (Commenced 1.6.61).

Public Health Inspectors—

DONALD B. WHITE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.

JOHN F. ROBINSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.

KENNETH ARTIST, M.A.P.H.I., CERT. MEAT INSP.
(Commenced 9.8.61).

DAVID C. BARNES, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Commenced 9.10.61).

MALCOLM J. WHITEHEAD, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 31.5.61).

Pupil Public Health Inspectors—

JOHN H. SOWERBY (Resigned 10.4.61).

JOHN H. FREEAR.

ROBIN FURNISS (Commenced 8.8.61).

Cleansing Superintendent—

CHARLES E. WARD.
(Home Telephone No. 4619).

Infectious Disease Nurse—

Mrs. M. FORD, S.R.N., R.F.N.
(Home Telephone No. 4639).

Chief Clerk—

ALLAN SYLVESTER, A.R.S.H.
(Home Telephone No. 61578).

Senior Male Clerk—

C. R. DENCH (Commenced 20.2.61).

Clerks—

Mrs. PAMELA KNIGHT.

Miss MARGARET BURKS.

Miss CHRISTINE STAMP.

Miss PAMELA THOMPSON (Resigned 25.9.61).

Miss BRENDA NASH (Commenced 31.7.61).

Mrs. MARCIA J. MORTON.

Mrs. JOAN ARTIST (Commenced 14.8.61).

Smoke Control Assistant—

Mrs. MARGARET STOTT (Commenced 2.1.61).

Delegated Services

Staff.

All staff employed full-time on the delegated services remain County Council Officials in name only.

At the moment there is much doubt about the establishment and so many split appointments between the County and the Borough that no useful purpose would be served in listing either the establishment or the names of the personnel.

To the

CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The year 1961 passed smoothly as usual so far as the Public Health is concerned.

The usual yardsticks of the public health remain satisfactory and except for a rather higher death rate than normal and an increase in the sickness rate in January and February due to influenza the health of the town continues to improve.

The total number of births in the town is the highest ever and tuberculosis sets new low records both in the number of notifications and in the number of deaths.

The population has reached a new peak and increased by 3,700. The natural increase of births over deaths was 760 and the migratory increase was therefore 2,940.

Mr. Nash, the Chief Public Health Inspector, retired on 31st May. He was the longest serving officer in the borough and had spent over thirty-five years with this Health Department. He came to the town as an assistant Sanitary Inspector in 1926 and served continuously with the borough until his retirement. He was promoted to Deputy and appointed to Chief Inspector during this time. When he came to the Borough the population was 32,820 and he saw it grow to 66,790 before his retirement.

He did outstanding work on a very limited budget in reducing the number of pail closets from over 2,500 to the complete water carriage system of today. He also played his part in improving the water supply by helping to reduce the number of private wells from 700 to the present complete mains water supply. When he came to the town the refuse and night soil collection was done by one electric vehicle, one Ford lorry and some hired horse and cart shifts. I now wish him much happiness and a long and well-earned retirement. He is succeeded by his deputy Mr. Allen who has already been with the town for some fourteen years.

The compulsory delegation of the Health and Welfare Services from the County Council to the Borough Council continues and at the end of the year the borough was in control of the infant welfare service, the child welfare service, and distribution of welfare foods. The only two clinics in the borough came under control also and plans were immediately put in hand to increase this very inadequate number as soon as possible.

The expansion of the department to handle the new responsibilities continues and the various differences of opinion with the county officers on the meaning of the word delegation are slowly being resolved.

Some General Practitioners in the town had already been making enquiries regarding surgery accommodation in the new estates and the committee had considered that it might be possible to combine the local authority health clinics with the general practitioners requirements.

Consequently several meetings with the local doctors were held and the problem of finding surgery accommodation in the proposed new clinics on the estates was fully discussed. The doctors decided that they were against using local authority purpose built clinics and that they preferred to obtain their own surgeries when and where they wanted them. The Health Committee accepted this decision and informed the Housing Committee accordingly.

It now remains to be seen whether the progressive views of the Health Committee might in the long run be better suited to the Scunthorpe of the future than the more orthodox opinions of the local doctors, but it will be many years before a decision can be made.

S. CHILDS.

Medical Officer of Health.

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STATISTICS SUMMARISED FOR 1961.

Area of the Borough	7,895 acres
Population (Mid-1961 Registrar General's estimate)					66,790
Population increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1961 rate books)						20,153
Density of Population per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.46
Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1,627,620
Product of a Penny Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£6,775
Live Births—						
Number (a) Legitimate	M.	641	F.	643		
(b) Illegitimate	M.	34	F.	33		1351
Rate per 1,000 population	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.23
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	.....					4.96
Stillbirths—						
Number (a) Legitimate	M.	21	F.	17		
(b) Illegitimate	M.	5	F.	—		43
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.87
Total Live and Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,394
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	M.	21	F.	17		38
Infant Mortality Rates—						
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	.....					28.13
Legitimate „ „ „ legitimate live births						28.82
Illegitimate „ „ „ illegitimate „ „						14.93
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.50
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.28
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)						46.63
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—						
Number of deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED IN THE SCUNTHORPE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AREA.

The following table gives the monthly average figure of the number of unemployed aged 18 years and over, in receipt of Unemployment benefit:—

			Men	Women	Total
January	.....	.....	180	329	509
February	.....	.....	152	378	530
March	.....	.....	158	214	372
April	.....	.....	168	294	462
May	.....	.....	137	184	321
June	.....	.....	165	133	298
July	.....	.....	152	116	268
August	.....	.....	190	171	361
September	.....	.....	207	256	463
October	.....	.....	298	256	554
November	.....	.....	318	378	696
December	.....	.....	400	483	883

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE—NEW CLAIMS.

Monthly Totals.

January	.....	.....	.....	2,146
February	.....	.....	.....	3,194
March	.....	.....	.....	1,193
April	.....	.....	.....	1,085
May	.....	.....	.....	1,300
June	.....	.....	.....	1,016
July	.....	.....	.....	809
August	.....	.....	.....	1,048
September	.....	.....	.....	930
October	.....	.....	.....	1,474
November	.....	.....	.....	1,270
December	.....	.....	.....	1,429
				16,894

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The Borough owns and maintains a public mortuary sited adjacent to the Police Station and the Courts.

106 bodies were received during the year and 99 post-mortem examinations were performed.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948.

During the year one old lady living alone was found to be in need of hospital care but was unwilling to be moved. She was removed to hospital under a magistrate's order.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of persons residing in Scunthorpe who attended the Clinic during 1961.

			Males	Females	Total
Syphilis (early)	.....	.....	—	—	—
Syphilis (latent)	.....	.....	2	—	2
Syphilis (early)	.....	.....	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	.....	.....	22	6	28
Other Conditions	.....	.....	76	10	86
			<hr/> 100	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 116

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Year	Poulation estimated to middle of each year	Area in Acres	Density (persons per acre)	No. of inhabited houses	Births		DEATHS		Notified Infectious Disease	Notifications of Tuberculosis	Deaths from Cancer	Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population		
					Number	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Under 1 year of age	At all ages						
													Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1921	27,790	7,961	3.49	5,531	906	32.60	77	86.00	308	11.00	391	79	18	.647
1926	32,820	7,961	4.12	6,457	678	20.60	31	45.00	268	8.20	509	81	30	.914
1931	33,990	7,895	4.30	7,548	616	18.10	51	83.00	349	10.20	431	65	34	1.000
1936	38,740	7,895	4.90	9,970	712	18.30	40	56.10	360	9.20	377	83	37	.959
1941	45,840	7,895	5.80	12,450	855	18.65	37	43.07	408	8.90	1,082	59	44	.959
1942	44,990	7,895	5.69	12,450	882	19.60	36	40.81	391	8.69	485	40	63	1.400
1943	44,830	7,895	5.69	12,450	970	21.63	46	47.42	389	8.67	866	68	48	1.070
1944	45,750	7,895	5.79	12,450	1,098	24.00	35	31.87	395	8.63	1,219	55	58	1.267
1945	46,010	7,895	5.82	12,442	968	21.04	37	38.22	404	8.78	982	80	53	1.151
1946	48,960	7,895	6.20	12,558	1,009	20.60	30	29.73	424	8.66	825	77	70	1.429
1947	50,220	7,895	6.36	12,702	1,163	23.15	35	30.09	415	8.26	1,243	89	54	1.075
1948	51,100	7,895	6.47	13,491	1,088	21.29	53	48.71	431	8.43	1,054	58	64	1.252
1949	52,030	7,895	6.58	13,919	1,022	19.64	45	44.03	445	8.55	724	52	74	1.422
1950	54,090	7,895	6.85	14,468	1,008	18.64	29	28.77	444	8.21	1,729	32	83	1.534
1951	54,030	7,895	6.84	15,081	1,030	19.06	28	27.18	474	8.77	2,054	49	61	1,129
1952	54,930	7,895	6.97	15,516	1,038	18.91	37	35.61	422	7.68	841	40	80	1.456
1953	55,850	7,895	7.07	16,183	1,060	18.98	23	21.69	484	8.66	905	44	85	1.522
1954	56,520	7,895	7.16	16,777	1,042	18.43	23	22.10	543	8.89	777	43	92	1.627
1955	57,440	7,895	7.27	17,390	997	17.36	33	33.09	468	8.15	1,891	40	87	1.514
1956	58,760	7,895	7.44	17,999	1,093	18.60	29	26.53	496	8.44	1,215	28	70	1.191
1957	59,490	7,895	7.54	18,384	1,154	19.39	28	24.26	517	8.69	769	34	100	1.681
1958	60,700	7,895	7.69	18,783	1,164	19.18	30	25.77	554	9.13	1,635	32	107	1.763
1959	61,840	7,895	7.83	19,208	1,236	19.99	32	25.89	517	8.36	550	22	96	1.552
1960	63,090	7,895	7.99	19,739	1,288	20.42	28	21.74	545	8.64	441	19	101	1.600
1961	66,790	7,895	8.46	20,153	1,351	20.23	38	28.13	591	8.85	1,391	16	102	1.527

POPULATION.

In this country every ten years an actual count of the number of people in the country takes place. This is the census and this year was census year. The figures obtained in a census year are as accurate as possible because they are an appeal to reality and are used to form estimates of the population in the intervening years. The census figure for this year was 67,257 as compared with the Registrar General's mid-year estimate of 66,790.

This year the population of Scunthorpe is of greater interest than usual because the Local Government Act of 1958 has given directions as to the size of population which must receive delegated powers if it asks for them. The minimum figure for compulsory delegation was 60,000 and Scunthorpe at the time fell below this figure. However, under the Act an appeal could be made to the Minister for permission to apply for delegated powers if special circumstances existed. Scunthorpe appealed and so obtained its delegation of Health, Welfare and Education functions.

The Act also set up a Commission which will be a permanent feature of Local Government, with the duty of reviewing Local Authority areas and of making proposals for making Local Government more effective and convenient.

The Act also imposes on each County Council the duties of reviewing the boundaries of its constituent areas and of making proposals to improve Local Government by altering where necessary parish and district boundaries, and disagreements on its proposals cause local inquiry. This service can be repeated at ten year intervals.

If any County Council fails to make a report then the Commission can do so in default.

This is interesting to the Borough because the Commission has already made reports on several areas and has favoured County Borough status for populations of over 100,000 and since the Commission looks beyond boundaries it may be possible for Scunthorpe and its neighbourhood to be formed into a single unit with a population of over 100,000 which would be a reasonable and acceptable population for a new County Borough.

The problem is to know how near the neighbourhood is to the figure and to try and calculate when it will reach it. The population tables given should enable everyone interested to do some calculation and make a guess as to when County Borough status will come and the County will cease to have any overall control on the purse strings of the Borough.

Two tables are given relating to the population. The first is the small one giving the census year statistics for 1921 to 1961. 1921 is the first year applicable to Scunthorpe in its present form and the 1941 figures are only estimates because the census was not

held in this year due to war conditions. This table shows that the population increase in the last ten years is the biggest ever recorded between census years and amounted to 12,760.

The actual increase is made up of migrants and natural increase and the natural increase is the largest in any ten years, but the figure for migrants is less than that estimated to have come into the town in the ten years 1931—1941.

The second table contains the same information as the first table but in much more detail and gives a year by year indication of the fluctuations of the population of the Borough. The most significant figures in this table are the continuous increase year by year in the number of births and the very high figure of 2,940 migrants in 1960—61. This figure is probably a correction of a tendency to underestimate the numbers of migrants during the previous few years, rather than an indication of a sudden rush to the town this year.

Year	Population	10 years increase	10 years Natural increase	10 years Migratory increase
1921	27,790			
1931	33,990	6,200	3,892	2,308
1941	45,840	11,850	3,813	8,037
1951	54,030	8,190	6,026	2,164
1961	66,790	12,760	6,287	6,473

Year	Population	Increase of Population over previous year	No. of live births	No. of deaths	Natural increase (births - deaths)	Migratory increase
1921	27,790					
1922	28,530	740	729	278	451	289
1923	29,420	890	725	293	432	458
1924	30,970	1,550	786	324	462	1,088
1925	31,430	460	743	274	469	- 9
1926	32,820	1,390	678	268	410	980
1927	33,050	230	606	321	285	- 55
1928	31,660	- 1,390	648	238	410	- 1,800
1929	31,880	220	651	350	301	- 81
1930	31,880	0	732	327	405	- 405
1931	33,990	2,110	616	349	267	1,843
1932	34,190	200	591	325	266	- 66
1933	34,590	400	553	359	194	206
1934	35,710	1,120	591	320	271	849
1935	37,710	2,000	750	340	410	1,590
1936	38,740	1,030	712	360	352	678
1937	40,270	1,530	812	394	418	1,112
1938	42,000	1,730	853	404	449	1,281
1939	43,940	1,940	923	388	535	1,405
1940	45,680	1,740	908	437	471	1,269
1941	45,840	160	855	408	447	- 287
1942	44,990	- 850	882	391	491	- 1,341
1943	44,830	- 160	970	389	581	- 741
1944	45,750	920	1,098	395	703	217
1945	46,010	260	968	404	564	- 304
1946	48,960	2,950	1,009	424	585	2,365
1947	50,220	1,260	1,163	415	748	512
1948	51,100	880	1,088	431	657	223
1949	52,030	930	1,022	445	577	353
1950	54,090	2,060	1,008	444	564	1,496
1951	54,030	- 60	1,030	474	556	- 616
1952	54,930	900	1,039	422	617	283
1953	55,850	920	1,060	484	576	344
1954	56,520	670	1,042	543	499	171
1955	57,440	920	997	468	529	391
1956	58,760	1,320	1,093	496	597	723
1957	59,490	730	1,154	517	637	93
1958	60,700	1,210	1,164	554	610	600
1959	61,840	1,140	1,236	517	719	421
1960	63,090	1,250	1,288	545	743	507
1961	66,790	3,700	1,351	591	760	2,940

BIRTHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

Year	Total Births	Recorded Birth Rate	Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	Standardised Birth Rate	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1952	1,039	18.91	0.97	18.34	15.3
1953	1,060	18.98	0.97	18.41	15.5
1954	1,042	18.43	0.94	17.32	15.2
1955	997	17.36	0.94	16.32	15.0
1956	1,093	18.60	0.94	17.48	15.7
1957	1,154	19.39	0.93	18.04	16.1
1958	1,164	19.18	0.93	17.84	16.4
1959	1,236	19.99	0.93	18.59	16.5
1960	1,288	20.42	0.93	18.99	17.1
1961	1,351	20.23	0.91	18.41	17.4

The total number of births registered during the year was 1,351. This is once again a record number beating last year's record by sixty-three. 704 boys were born and 684 girls. The standardised birth rate of 18.41 is higher than that for the country as a whole.

DEATHS 1961.

This year 591 persons died in the Borough. This gives a recorded death rate of 8.85 which multiplied by the Registrar-General's comparability figure of 1.56 gives a standardised death rate of 13.81. This is higher than the national average and is a little higher than is usual for the Borough.

The total number of deaths is the highest ever recorded in the Borough and is made up of 344 male and 247 female deaths.

The age at death varies between males and females. This difference is shown more clearly in the graph.

Most males died between the ages of 55 and 64 and in this age group 103 men died. The next decades in numerical importance were 75 to 84 with seventy-three deaths, and 65 to 74 with seventy-two deaths.

With females the two decades 65 to 74 and 75 to 84 were almost equally important with seventy and seventy-two deaths respectively.

There were 169 male deaths over the age of 65 giving a percentage figure of 49.1 of all male deaths.

There were 171 female deaths over the age of 65 giving a percentage figure of 69.2. The combined figure for males and females is 340 giving a combined percentage figure of 57.5

Fifty-three persons were over the age of 85 when they died. Twenty-four of these were males, twenty-nine were females. The oldest death recorded was a female aged 94 years.

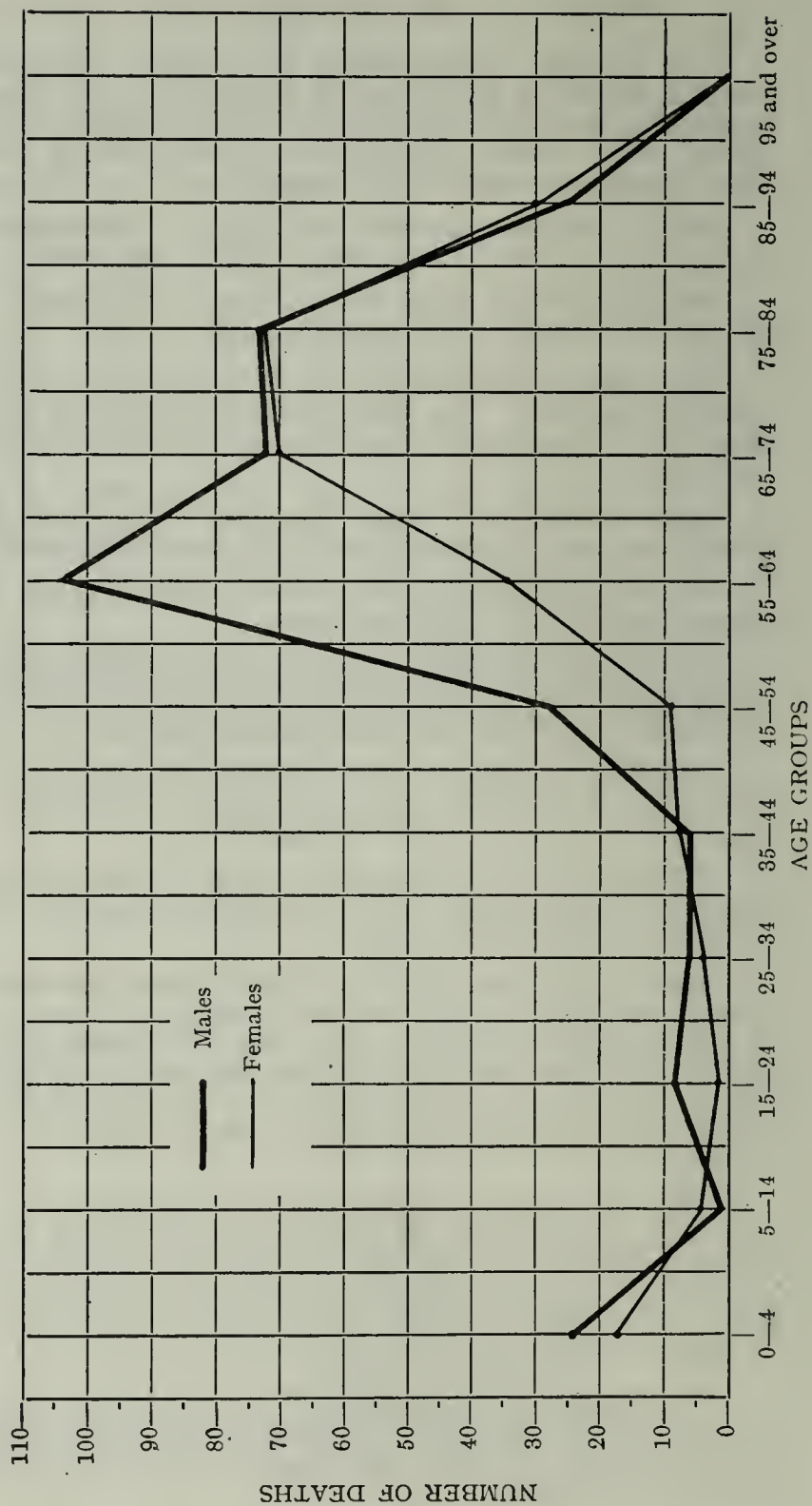
198 persons were over the age of 75 years at death and this is 33.5% of the total deaths. Last year the percentage was 37.12% and the year before that it was 33%.

As regards the cause of death, the most common cause according to the Registrar-General's classification of thirty-six causes was No. 18 which claimed 105 deaths. This cause is of course Coronary Disease. The next most common cause was No. 20—Other Heart Disease with seventy-four and third on the list is No. 17 Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System—more commonly known as "a stroke."

When the diseases are considered in groups then the Heart Disease group Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21 is the most common with 218 deaths, 124 males and 94 females. The next most important group are the Cancers, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, which give a total of 102 deaths, 61 males and 41 females. Group No. 17 stands alone with 68 deaths, 38 males and 30 females.

The Respiratory Diseases group Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 give a total of 62 deaths, 36 males and 26 females. The group of Deaths by Violence Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 give a total of 36 deaths, 24 males and 12 females.

Graph showing ages at death of Males and Females, 1961.



DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE.

Year	Total Deaths	Recorded Death Rate	Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	Standardised Death Rate	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1952	422	7.68	1.34	10.29	11.3
1953	484	8.66	1.34	11.60	11.4
1954	503	8.89	1.36	12.09	11.3
1955	468	8.15	1.36	11.08	11.7
1956	496	8.44	1.48	12.49	11.7
1957	517	8.69	1.49	12.95	11.5
1958	554	9.13	1.49	13.60	11.7
1959	517	8.36	1.49	12.46	11.6
1960	545	8.64	1.49	12.87	11.5
1961	591	8.85	1.56	13.81	12.0

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES FOR CAUSES OF DEATHS DURING 1961.

Cause No.		Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Disease.....	2	—	2
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	7	3	10
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	20	5	25
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	4	4
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	3	3
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	34	26	60
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	3	2	5
16.	Diabetes	4	6	10
17.	Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	38	30	68
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	75	30	105
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	6	6	12
20.	Other Heart Disease	33	41	74
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	10	17	27
22.	Influenza	4	3	7
23.	Pneumonia	6	7	13
24.	Bronchitis	23	13	36
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	3	6
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2	4
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	2	2
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	4	9
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	—	5
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	5	8	13
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	34	20	54
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	11	3	14
34.	All Other Accidents	9	7	16
35.	Suicide	4	1	5
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	—	1	1
		344	247	591

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF DEATH BY REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS OF 36 GROUPS.

Cause No.	0—4		5—14		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—64		65—74		75—84		85—94		95 and over		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	7	3
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	12	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	5
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	3	12	3	10	9	10	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	34	26
5	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	14	12	12	12	5	3	—	—	—	—	38	30
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	33	4	17	11	12	11	4	4	—	—	—	—	75	30
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
0	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	4	3	7	13	11	15	8	6	—	—	—	—	33	41
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	3	5	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	10	17
2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3
3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	7
4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	4	6	3	5	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	23	13
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
8	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	4
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	5	—
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4	6	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8
2	15	5	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	34	20
3	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3
4	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	7
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	24	18	1	4	8	1	6	4	6	7	27	9	103	33	72	70	73	72	24	29	—	—	344	247

CANCER.

This year 102 persons died of cancer. Sixty-one were males and forty-one were females. This is the second highest total ever recorded; the highest was 107 in 1958. The number of twenty-five persons who died from cancer of the lung was also the second highest ever recorded. It was, however, six lower than last year's record of thirty-one deaths. This year five females died of this particular cancer and this is the highest number of females to die of this disease in any one year, the previous highest was four in 1959. The other cancers show little tendency to change in incidence and all continue to attack mainly the over 45 age groups.

The association between cancer of the lung and cigarette smoking is now too well known to require mentioning but cigarette sales continue to rise year by year. Twenty-five deaths out of a total of nearly 600 is not a large number but it is twice as many as die from road accidents in the town and yet there is much more money spent on telling people how to prevent road accidents.

Dissemination of information and appeals to intelligence have so far failed to make any impression on cigarette smokers and the question now arising is whether in a democratic country they should be allowed to continue smoking or whether they should be considered as drug addicts and taken into treatment units if necessary. Possibly an alternative might be to label this disease a self-inflicted injury and put it outside the scope of the National Hospital Service if it occurs in a heavy smoker, although this would not be a very great handicap at the moment because the best that hospitals can offer is a severe mutilating operation which is seldom successful anyway. The only two feasible answers to the problem at present seem to be to discourage children from starting to smoke at all and to encourage smokers to change from the dangerous habit of cigarette smoking to the less harmful one of cigar smoking, and this must be done by means of a preferential tax which will make cigar smoking cheap and cigarette smoking dear because no other method has a chance of succeeding. It is of course possible that research into cigarette smoking may yet find ways of making it both safe and palatable.

CANCER.

Year	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	Total
1952	14	8	6	5	47	80
1953	15	4	20	4	42	85
1954	15	9	13	6	49	92
1955	19	4	10	6	48	87
1956	20	1	10	3	36	70
1957	24	7	15	4	50	100
1958	23	2	11	2	69	107
1959	22	11	14	5	44	96
1960	31	7	9	6	48	101
1961	25	4	10	3	60	102

CANCER, 1961.

Year	Number of deaths from Cancer	Population of Scunthorpe	Cancer fatality rate per 1,000 population	Number of deaths from all causes	Percentage of deaths due to Cancer
1952	80	54,930	1.45	422	18.95
1953	85	55,850	1.52	484	17.56
1954	92	56,520	1.63	503	18.28
1955	87	57,440	1.51	468	18.57
1956	70	58,760	1.19	496	14.11
1957	100	59,490	1.68	517	19.31
1958	107	60,700	1.76	554	19.31
1959	96	61,840	1.55	517	18.57
1960	101	63,090	1.60	545	18.53
1961	102	66,790	1.52	591	17.26

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1961.

Age	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach		Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus		Malignant Neoplasm, Breast		Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus		Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
35—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4
45—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	4
55—	1	—	12	3	—	2	—	—	12	3	25	8
65—	2	2	3	—	—	2	—	—	11	9	16	13
75—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	8	14	10
TOTAL	7	3	20	5	—	4	—	3	34	26	61	41

INFANT DEATHS.

During the year thirty-eight babies died. Twenty-one were boys and seventeen were girls. This gives an infant mortality rate of 28.13 which is much higher than last year.

The number thirty-eight is the highest for many years in the town. As is only proper most babies die in hospital and this year twenty-nine died in hospital and nine died at home, and this figure of nine home deaths is also the highest figure for many years.

Further information on these deaths is given in the table which groups the deaths by causes and also by age at death. Thirteen boys and nine girls died in the first seven days and of these ten boys and eight girls lived less than twenty-four hours.

The causes of these deaths were prematurity (8), asphyxia and atelectesis (5), birth injuries (5) and congenital defects (4).

In the next three weeks three more deaths occurred, one each from prematurity, birth injury and congenital defects, bringing the total up to twenty-five in the neonatal period.

During the next eleven months a further six boys and seven girls died. Four of these died of congenital defects, three of respiratory infection, three of inhalation of vomit and one each of accident, acute middle ear infection and infective hepatitis. There were coroners' inquests on five of these deaths. This year's very high figure seems to be related mainly to the rather high number of babies dying in the first week and month of life although the number of thirteen babies dying in the last eleven months of their first year is also the highest for many years.

The perinatal mortality this year can be expected to be high because of the high number of twenty-two babies dying in the first seven days. The number of still births is also very high giving a total of sixty-five perinatal deaths for the year. This is by far the highest number recorded recently and gives a mortality rate for Scunthorpe which is fourteen points higher than that for the country as a whole. The precise figures are shown in the appropriate table.

This year a start has been made to give the reasons why a child is born dead. An international classification of these causes is available and has been followed in the table of causes of stillbirth. This is the first year that such a table has been possible and it is certain that as the years go by the knowledge gathered from this information will help to reduce the wastage of young lives which occurs at this time.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality rate is the number of babies under one year old who die during the year, related to the number of live births in the same year. This year thirty-eight infants died and this gives a mortality rate of 28.13.

Number of infants dying in hospital 29

(War Memorial 5, Maternity Home 21, Isolation Hospital 2, Children's Hospital, Holbourn 1).

Number of infants dying at home 9

	Scunthorpe		England and Wales	
Year	Actual No.	Rate	Rate	
1952	37	35.61	27.6	
1953	23	21.69	26.8	
1954	28	22.10	25.4	
1955	33	33.09	24.9	
1956	29	26.53	23.7	
1957	28	24.26	23.1	
1958	30	25.77	22.6	
1959	32	25.89	22.2	
1960	28	21.74	21.9	
1961	38	28.13	21.6	

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

The Neo-natal Mortality Rate is the number of babies under four weeks of age who die during the year, related to the number of live births in the same year. This year twenty-five babies in this age group died, twenty-two in the first seven days of life. Nine of these were due to Prematurity.

	Scunthorpe		England and Wales	
Year	Actual No.	Rate	Rate	
1952	25	24.06	18.9	
1953	11	10.38	17.7	
1954	12	11.51	17.7	
1955	22	22.06	17.3	
1956	22	20.12	16.8	
1957	18	15.59	16.5	
1958	22	18.90	16.2	
1959	32	16.18	15.8	
1960	28	12.42	15.6	
1961	25	16.28	15.5	

PERINATAL MORTALITY.

The Perinatal Mortality Rate is the number of babies who die in the first week of life added to the number of still-born babies, related to the total number of live and still-births.

Forty-three still-births were registered during the year, and when these are added to the twenty-two deaths which occurred in babies less than a week old, the total perinatal deaths amount to sixty-five. This gives a perinatal mortality rate for Scunthorpe of 46.6

Year	Perinatal Mortality Rate		Still Births	Total Perinatal Deaths	Under 1 week
	England and Wales	Scunthorpe			
1952	37.5	36.5	23	38	15
1953	37.0	24.5	20	26	6
1954	38.1	33.5	27	35	8
1955	37.6	35.1	30	49	19
1956	36.8	43.9	30	48	18
1957	36.2	46.7	37	54	17
1958	35.1	36.2	24	43	19
1959	34.2	38.7	29	49	20
1960	32.9	38.5	35	51	16
1961	32.2	46.6	43	65	22

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1961.

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 1 day	1—7 days	Total deaths under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total deaths under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 year	Place of Death			Coroner
														Mat. Home	Hospital	Own Home	
Prematurity	M.	5	—	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
	F.	2	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—
Asphyxia	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	F.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Atelectasis	M.	2	2	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Trauma																	
(Breech																	
Cerebral	M.	2	1	3	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	—
Hæmorrhage)	F.	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Congenital	M.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	1	2	—	—
Defects	F.	3	—	3	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	—	6	4	1	1	1
Accident																	
(Asphyxia in	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity)	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia,																	
Broncho-																	
Pneumonia,																	
other																	
Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infections	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	1	2	1
Inhalation of	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	1
Vomit	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Acute Otitis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Media	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hepatitis	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males		10	3	13	1	—	1	15	3	1	2	—	21	13	5	3	1
Females		8	1	9	—	—	1	10	2	4	1	—	17	8	3	6	4

STILLBIRTHS.

Causes of Stillbirths	Males	Females
Chronic Disease in Mother	1	—
Acute Disease in Mother	—	—
Diseases and Conditions of Pregnancy and Childbirth	7	1
Absorption of Toxic Substances from Mother	—	—
Difficulties in Labour	1	1
Other Causes in Mother	—	—
Placental and cord conditions	3	—
Birth Injury	2	2
Congenital Malformation of Foetus	2	5
Diseases of Foetus, and Ill-defined Causes	4	3
No information	6	5
TOTAL	26	17

SCUNTHORPE SCHOOLS, 1961.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Edmonds, Divisional Education Officer, for the following information showing the number of boys and girls in each school in the Borough during 1961:—

	Number on Roll		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Ashby County Infants	117	111	228
Ashby County Junior	195	184	379
Ashby Girls' Secondary	—	575	575
Priory Lane County Infants	129	138	267
Priory Lane County Junior	186	185	371
Lincoln Gardens County Infants	121	112	233
Lincoln Gardens County Junior	229	196	425
Grange Lane County Infants	154	145	299
Grange Lane County Junior	278	230	508
St. Bernadette's R.C.	265	294	559
Riddings County Infants	181	187	368
Riddings County Junior	228	189	417
Rochdale Road County Junior	153	153	306
Bushfield Road County Infants	86	89	175
Brumby County Junior Boys	373	—	373
Brumby County Junior Girls	—	370	370
Brumby Boys' Secondary	609	—	609
Crosby County Infants	129	122	251
Crosby County Junior	234	232	466
Doncaster Road Girls' Secondary	—	387	387
Doncaster Road Boys' Secondary	449	—	449
Henderson Avenue County Infants	134	120	254
Henderson Avenue County Junior	263	235	498
Frodingham County Infants	164	169	333
Scunthorpe C.E. Infants	59	61	120
Scunthorpe C.E. Junior	97	104	201
Enderby Road Infants	—	—	—
Foxhills Secondary	337	312	649
Westcliffe Secondary	383	353	736
Riddings Secondary	406	385	791
John Leggott Grammar	343	357	700
Scunthorpe Grammar	358	417	775
St. Bede's R.C. Secondary	113	77	190
	<hr/> 6,773	<hr/> 6,489	<hr/> 13,262

SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961.

	Total	Polio- myelitis	Food Poisoning	Diarrhœa	Enceph- alitis	Infective Hepatitis	Ring Worm	Pink Eye	Impetigo	Dysentery	Broncho- Pneumonia	Pneumonia	Rubella	Gastro Enteritis	Mumps	Measles	Chicken Pox	Scarlet Fever	Observa- tions	Whooping Cough	Influenza	Meningitis
Ashby Infants	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	48	59	3	1	1	1	—	—
Ashby Junior	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	1
Ashby Girls	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bushfield Road	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	31	61	—	1	—	1	—	—
Bottesford Primary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bottesford Grammar	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
Brumby Junior	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brumby Boys	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Crosby Infants	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	1	—	—
Crosby Junior	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Doncaster Road Boys	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
Doncaster Road Girls	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Doncaster Road Girls	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frodingham Infants	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	40	102	27	1	—	—	—	—
Foxhills	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grange Lane Infants	219	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	4	—	69	82	38	3	4	—	3	—
Grange Lane Junior	14	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gurnell Street Infants	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurnell Street Junior	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grammar	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henderson Avenue Infants	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henderson Avenue Junior	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
John Leggett Grammar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lincoln Gardens Infants	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	85	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lincoln Gardens Junior	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lynton Preparatory	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priory Lane Infants	234	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	115	82	5	3	—	—	19	—
Priory Lane Junior	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Priory Lane Junior	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	—	60	125	70	1	2	—	—	—
Riddings Infants	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riddings Junior	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Riddings Senior	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rochdale Road Junior	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	22	—	2	1	3	—	—	—
St. Bernadette's	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Norbutt's	1544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	2	482	728	149	18	22	30	24	—
		—	—	4	1	7	—	4	6	13	3	1	43	2	482	728	149	18	22	30	24	—

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1961. TABLE A.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants (1st Age Group)		Leavers (3rd Age Group)		Others		TOTAL	
		Re- quir- ing treat- ment	Re- quir- ing obser- vation	Re- quir- ing treat- ment	Re- quir- ing obser- vation	Re- quir- ing treat- ment	Re- quir- ing obser- vation	Re- quir- ing treat- ment	Re- quir- ing obser- vation
4. Skin	22	16	78	23	46	27	146	66
5. Eyes—									
a. Vision	10	9	256	158	180	221	446	388
b. Squint	64	3	9	4	21	8	94	15
c. Other	6	2	6	5	9	5	21	12
6. Ears—									
a. Hearing	12	8	3	5	2	11	17	24
b. Otitis Media.....	9	5	4	1	4	7	17	13
c. Other	6	21	—	13	3	15	9	49
7. Nose and Throat...		35	175	4	17	7	55	46	247
8. Speech	28	74	2	2	5	7	35	83
9. Lymphatic Glands		5	248	1	20	2	39	8	307
10. Heart	21	45	20	17	9	34	50	96
11. Lungs	45	26	9	16	16	21	70	63
12. Developmental—									
a. Hernia	4	16	—	—	3	5	7	21
b. Other	5	69	10	18	20	55	35	142
13. Orthopædic—									
a. Posture	—	23	—	17	—	37	—	77
b. Feet	13	181	13	29	2	59	28	269
c. Other	16	135	14	30	15	91	45	266
14. Nervous System—									
a. Epilepsy	3	3	4	1	—	3	7	7
b. Other	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	4
15. Psychological—									
a. Development	1	18	1	2	3	5	5	25
b. Stability	3	15	1	29	5	26	9	90
16. Abdomen	1	2	—	—	1	3	2	5
17. Other	38	101	7	16	13	29	58	146

Boys—637.

Girls—601.

Parents Present—1,662.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1961. TABLE B.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
7	Nose and Throat	—	1
8	Speech	1	2
13	Orthopædic		
	a. Posture	—	1
	c. Other	1	—
15	Psychological— Developmental	—	1
17	Other	—	1

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1961. TABLE C.

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Number of Children			Physical Condition	
		Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment, but excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)			S (Satisfactory)	U (Unsatisfactory)
		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded	Total individual children requiring treatment		
1957 and later	79	—	9	9	79	—
1956	543	2	136	136	542	1
1955	350	3	109	142	349	1
1954	42	1	10	10	42	—
1953	17	—	4	4	17	—
1952	24	4	5	8	24	—
1951	12	1	3	4	12	—
1950	267	40	41	71	267	—
1949	618	101	105	183	611	7
1948	209	38	26	58	207	2
1947	364	61	74	111	361	3
1946 and earlier	942	197	99	263	936	6
TOTAL	3467	448	611	999	3447	20

Supervision Cases—4741.

Specials—9.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Under the Delegation Scheme the Borough is responsible for vaccination and immunisation within its boundaries. The figures for tuberculosis vaccination are given in the section on tuberculosis.

The figures for smallpox vaccination are as follows:—

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 and over	Total
Vaccination	252	165	17	61	495
Revaccination	—	1	1	42	44

These figures are not high enough to be satisfactory if we consider that slightly less than a fifth of the babies born have received vaccination.

The figures for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus immunisation are becoming complicated because of the alternative methods available for them. The prophylaxis can be given for each one separately or for all three together or for different combinations of any two of them. The different methods and totals are given in the tables.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Born	Children Immunised 0—5 years	Children Born
1961	1,089	1,351
1960	1,248	1,288
1959	523	1,236
1958	455	1,288
1957	642	1,351
Total	3,957	6,193

This gives a figure of 63.89% of under 5's immunised.

Children under 5 years and between 5 and 14 who have received immunisation against Diphtheria.

Type of Prophylaxis	Age Groups		Boosting Doses
	Under 5	5—14	
Diphtheria	3	17	541

Vaccinations.

Type of Prophylaxis	Age Groups							Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough	221	588	128	77	60	69	6	1149
Diphtheria and Tetanus	—	4	1	1	5	10	4	25
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough and Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tetanus.

	Under 1	1—4	5—14	15 and over	Total
Vaccination	—	2	29	8	39
Booster	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough (injections by single or combined vaccines).

Under 1	.....	221
Aged 1	.....	589
„ 2	.....	128
„ 3	.....	77
„ 4	.....	60
„ 5—9	.....	69
„ 10—14	.....	7
Total	.....	<u>1151</u>

Poliomyelitis.

Complete immunisation courses for poliomyelitis consist of a series of three (or in the special group of children under twelve years of age, four) injections and during the year the drive sponsored by the Ministry to get as many persons as possible under the age of forty years completely immunised was carried on in the Borough. In addition to the routine sessions for young children at both the clinics, 56 evening sessions were held at the clinics to extend the facilities to adults who wished to be immunised. Routine sessions were also run in the larger industrial units and factories in the town and the final figures are shown in the table.

Class	No. of persons vaccinated during year with		No. of applicants awaiting 1st injection at end of year
	1st injection	2nd injection	
Children born in years 1943 to 1960	1,963	1,721	99
Young persons born in years 1933 to 1942	690	599	25
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday	1,074	954	49
Others	225	197	7
Total	3,952	3,471	180

No. of 3rd injections (all classes) 1,649

No. of 4th injections 4,050

No. of record cards submitted by general practitioners during the year		
Recording 1st and 2nd injections	Recording 3rd injections	Recording 4th injections
2,181	993	1,013

HEALTH VISITORS.

Under the Delegation Scheme Health Visitors will be transferred to the borough but because of some delay in transferring mental health and school health responsibilities the Health Visitors were still under the control of the County Council at the end of the year.

MIDWIFERY.

This service was delegated under the delegation scheme last year and is the first service to have been under the control of the Borough for a full year.

Seven domiciliary midwives all employed by the Borough and supervised by the area supervisor of midwives who is also the supervisor of home nursing, and thirteen hospital midwives all employed by Hospital Management Committees worked in the Borough throughout the year.

The Borough midwives attended 526 mothers at their homes and at sixty-six of these confinements the doctor was present at the time of delivery. A further 1,380 confinements took place in Hospital. There are no midwives doing private practice and there are no private nursing homes doing maternity work in the Borough. The midwife is required to take over the nursing of mother and baby if discharged from an institution before the tenth day and 280 cases required this service.

An extra responsibility for the midwife is the care of premature babies. A premature birth is defined as a live or stillborn baby of 5½ lbs. or less weight at birth. 148 live births were so notified during the year and 110 of these occurred in Hospital. Thirty-one stillbirths fell into this category and twenty-nine of these occurred in Hospital. Premature baby nursing is a specialised job even to midwives and to this end a premature baby service was started in the Borough and one midwife was sent away for special training in this art. This service has been of great value indeed and of twenty-six premature babies born at home twenty-five were still living at the end of twenty-eight days. The one which died was less than 3 lbs. 4 oz. at birth and died within the first twenty-four hours. A further five were born at home and transferred to hospital for better nursing facilities and all these survived the first twenty-eight days.

HOME NURSING.

The average number of home nurses employed full time during the year was twelve.

The types of cases nursed are classified as, Medical (688 cases), Surgical (522 cases), Tuberculosis (2 cases) and Others (11 cases). This gives a total of 1,223 cases nursed during the year. These cases are classified into age groups as follows:—

Children under five	124 cases
Persons aged 5 to 64	735 cases
Persons aged 65 and over	364 cases

258 cases required more than twenty-four visits each and a total of 41,104 visits were made by the home nurses during the year.

Allied to this service is a scheme for the loan of a variety of items of nursing equipment to persons who need them.

WELFARE FOODS SERVICE.

Responsibility for this delegated service was transferred to the Borough in April.

This is a service which is provided, from both clinics, by the Council acting as agents for the Ministry of Health.

The commodities which are issued are National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin A and D tablets, and Orange Juice. Supplies of all these are obtained, on order, from Ministry distribution depots free of charge to the Council. The commodities are sold to beneficiaries at 2/4d. and 4/-d. per tin, 1/-d. per bottle, 6d. per packet and 1/6d. per bottle respectively. Under certain circumstances beneficiaries are able to obtain these commodities free of charge. Some issues are also made free of charge to certain local hospitals, on production of an official requisition signed by the Catering Officer.

Beneficiaries are permitted to purchase commodities either by cash or postage stamps and all cash receipts are paid to the Ministry at the end of each quarter, the postage stamps being destroyed and certified as such to the Ministry.

Total receipts (cash and stamps), during the period 1st April, 1961 to 31st December, 1961 amounted to £2,368 17s. 0d.

The following table gives details of the issues, excluding stock losses, of each commodity at the Clinics.

		NDM	CLO	AD	OJ
Ashby	.....	5,591	541	562	3,580
Parkinson Avenue	.....	10,890	750	1,145	6,662
Totals	.....	16,481	1,291	1,707	10,242

Other Food Sales.

On the recommendation of the clinic doctor to mothers who attend the clinics, certain other foods are sold at reduced prices. The foods at present sold are Cow and Gate Full Cream, Ostermilk No. 2 and S.M.A. Milk Food.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Register of Mental Defectives in Scunthorpe as on 31st December, 1961.

	Males	Females	Total
At home receiving routine visits by mental welfare officers	60	46	106
Of the patients under supervision :			
Number awaiting institutional care	3	2	5
Number attending occupation centre...	20	17	37
Number awaiting training centres	14	10	24

HOME HELPS.

Details regarding the Domestic Help Service in Scunthorpe during 1961 are as follows:—

Maternity	Chronic Sick	Aged	T.B.	Others	Problem Families	Sitters-in Service
34	22	82	1	67	5	9

Number of Helpers employed at 31st December, 1961—38.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961.

Excluding tuberculosis there were 1,391 notified infectious diseases during the year.

Measles.

This was a measles year and this disease with 1,236 notifications accounted for the most notifications.

Dysentery.

There were fifty-six notifications of this disease and all the identified cases were caused by the sonnei type of organism. The number is the lowest notified since 1953 but the disease has been notified every year since 1939.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough with fifty-three notifications is the next in order of frequency. It is probable that the continued low number of notifications is due to the care which the mothers of Scunthorpe take to ensure that their babies get all the advantages of the immunisation programmes available.

Pneumonia.

There were twenty notifications of Pneumonia.

Scarlet Fever.

The fifteen notifications of Scarlet Fever received is the lowest number ever recorded in the borough and is an indication that this disease continues to be in one of its mild phases. Scarlet Fever is known to have changed from a mild to a severe disease several times at intervals of many years and it is an interesting problem to know whether it will be able to change in a similar manner in the face of the many new and powerful drugs and antibiotics now available.

Food Poisoning

There were five notifications of this disease and two cases with symptoms were discovered during investigations making a known total of seven. No organism was identified and the cases were all individual and unconnected cases.

Erysipelas.

There were two notifications of this disease during the year, two females aged 53 and 72.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were two notifications of this disease during the year, one in the Maternity Home and one at home, both aged 19.

Poliomyelitis

There were two confirmed cases of poliomyelitis during the year, one paralytic and one non-paralytic. Five notifications were in fact received during the year. All were admitted to hospital and a corrected diagnosis was received in three cases and the diagnosis was confirmed in two only.

Meningitis.

This disease was notified only once.

Encephalitis.

This disease was notified once only.

Diphtheria.

No notifications of this disease have been confirmed in the borough since 1954 due to the continued high level of immunisation against this disease.

Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Excluding tuberculosis and pneumonia which are commented on elsewhere there were no deaths from the notified infectious diseases. Under Cause 9 "other infective and parasitic diseases" of the Registrar-General's annual death return, two deaths are shown and both of these were diagnosed as being due to Infective Hepatitis. This disease is not notifiable in the borough.

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Corrected) 1952—1961.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Scarlet Fever	161	114	76	29	34	65	90	116	33	15
Diphtheria	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	151	268	295	96	84	105	120	12	39	53
Measles	434	428	109	1337	908	437	1322	267	285	1234
Pneumonia	22	39	41	25	32	65	16	11	6	20
Poliomyelitis—										
Paralytic	4	2	1	7	—	5	1	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic	7	4	6	2	1	3	—	1	—	1
Encephalitis	3	1	—	3	1	1	3	—	—	1
Dysentery	41	25	216	370	135	78	72	138	57	56
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	5	4	2	3	1	3	1	1	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	9	8	4	3	7	2	3	1	6	2
Rheumatic Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	4	14	15	1	6	1	1	10	5
Meningococcal Infection	—	3	7	2	6	3	3	1	2	1
Encephalitis (Post Infectious Mumps)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35	37	39	36	21	32	26	19	18	14
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	7	4	4	7	2	6	3	1	2

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1961 (corrected in cases of revised diagnosis).

	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total
Measles	49	149	172	194	174	482	9	2	2	1	—	—	1234
Dysentery	12	7	6	9	2	8	1	3	4	1	3	—	56
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	20
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	8	5	9	7	4	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	53
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	2	1	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	15
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	70	161	191	213	182	516	17	10	11	5	9	6	1391

TOTAL MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF ALL KNOWN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	6	4	2	4	—	—	3	3	—	3	3	3	31
Pneumonia	4	9	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	22
Broncho Pneumonia	2	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Whooping Cough	4	3	24	11	5	7	4	2	4	4	10	—	78
Measles	251	556	474	140	28	13	4	3	—	3	1	2	1475
Dysentery	6	4	3	—	10	16	2	4	6	4	11	6	72
Gastro Enteritis	3	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	—	—	19
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	8
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	5
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	4	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	9
Chicken Pox	28	12	28	8	7	—	—	—	1	8	24	36	152
Glandular Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Encephalitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mumps	8	52	168	102	106	62	14	—	1	13	3	—	529
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Rubella	—	3	9	13	10	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	42
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Ring Worm	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Impetigo	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6
Pink Eye	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Influenza	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	21
Observations	10	2	2	1	11	16	5	6	11	12	6	11	93
	326	666	722	283	187	122	44	23	30	57	64	67	2591

PNEUMONIA.

Deaths due to Pneumonia.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Males	8	10	11	10	10	8	9	13	12	6
Females	6	10	5	6	9	8	6	5	6	7
	14	20	16	16	19	16	15	18	18	13

This year there were thirteen deaths from Pneumonia. Six were males and seven were females.

Pneumonia is now a difficult disease to comment on because only acute primary or influenzal pneumonia are notifiable as infectious diseases whereas the more common type of broncho-pneumonia in infancy and old age is not notifiable but is now the usual cause of death in fatal cases. It is therefore true to say that the pneumonia deaths now registered do not in most cases refer to notified cases of acute primary pneumonia which is not commonly a fatal disease due to the very efficient drugs now available for treatment. However it is apparent that this disease still favours the extremes of life. No deaths occurred between the ages of 15 and 45 years. Two were below 15 years, while the other eleven were over 45 years of age and of these, seven were over 75 years of age.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1961.

This year there was only one death from tuberculosis and that was from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in a man of over 65 years of age. This is the lowest number of deaths from tuberculosis ever recorded in the borough. Twice previously, last year and in 1957 the number has slipped as low as two but this is the first year it has dropped so low as one.

As regards the new cases notified there were sixteen notifications, fourteen for pulmonary, two for non-pulmonary. All the notifications referred to persons over the age of 20 years except one which was in a person between the ages of 15 and 20, and eight of the notifications referred to cases over the age of 45 years. During the year, due to re-organisation of the Health Department, one nurse was made available to work with the chest physician in the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients within the borough and a complete re-scrutiny of the borough register was undertaken. This resulted in the register being brought up to date and the results are seen in the appropriate table. The new table classifies the patients as male and female and children, children being persons under the age of 16 years. At the start of the year there was a round total of 394 cases on the register, 57 non-pulmonary and 337 pulmonary. After the review this was cut down to 238, 22 non-pulmonary and 216 pulmonary.

The number written off as transferred or lost sight of was large this year but will not be so large in future.

One happy feature of the register is that now many people are written off the register as recovered—this year sixty-four pulmonary and twelve non-pulmonary were so labelled, and this is indeed a great triumph in our control and treatment of the disease.

The responsibilities of local authorities under the National Health Service Act 1946 relating to Prevention, Care and After-Care have been delegated to the borough. The B.C.G. testing and vaccination scheme is now under three separate heads.

Contact Scheme.

Under this method close contacts of any newly notified cases, usually members of the family, are sought out and brought to the tuberculosis clinic for examination and testing.

The figures for this are as follows:—

Number skin tested	.....	.....	121
Number found positive	.....	.....	20
Number found negative	.....	.....	93
Number Vaccinated	.....	.....	95

Routine Testing of School Children.

The second scheme is the routine testing of school children in the 13 year age group and the figures are as follows:—

Number skin tested	.....	.....	651
Number found positive	.....	.....	34
Number found negative	.....	.....	616
Number Vaccinated	.....	.....	611

Testing of Students for Further Education.

The third scheme applies to students attending further education establishments. There are usually only a few students who have been missed at school, possibly because of absence.

The figures for this scheme are:—

Number skin tested	.....	.....	2
Number found positive	.....	.....	1
Number found negative	.....	.....	1
Number Vaccinated	.....	.....	1

The total number vaccinated during the year was 707 and the total number skin tested was 774.

The positive reactors are normally referred to the Chest Physician and X-rayed to exclude active disease.

During the year one school received special attention because of a reported case among the staff. All the children were tested, all the negative reactors were vaccinated and all the positives were X-rayed. All the staff were similarly checked. All this work fortunately produced no further cases, but the increased protection afforded to the pupils was well worth the trouble involved.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1961.

Year	NEW CASES			CASES ON BOROUGH REGISTER		DEATHS		
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Total	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Total
1952	35	5	40	299	56	5	3	8
1953	37	7	44	258	48	6	—	6
1954	39	4	43	260	53	9	2	11
1955	36	4	40	297	43	6	—	6
1956	21	7	28	293	43	5	2	7
1957	32	2	34	312	56	2	—	2
1958	26	6	32	333	62	3	1	4
1959	19	3	22	326	65	3	—	3
1960	18	1	19	337	57	2	—	2
1961	14	2	16	216	22	1	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS, 1961.

New Cases Notified during 1961.

Age			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	C.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
1—	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
5—	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
10—	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
15—	.....	.....	—	—	1	—	—
20—	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	—
25—	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	1
35—	.....	.....	3	—	—	1	—
45—	.....	.....	3	1	—	—	—
55—	.....	.....	3	—	—	—	—
65 and over	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	—

Deaths.

One male in the 65 and over age group.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1961.

Registered Cases	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY				GRAND TOTAL
	Males	Females	Children	TOTAL	Males	Females	Children	TOTAL
No. of Cases on T.B. register on 31.12.60	185	136	16	337	26	24	7	57
Transferred in from other areas during the year	2	4	1	7	2	1	—	3
New cases notified during the year	12	1	1	14	1	1	—	2
TOTAL	199	141	18	358	29	26	7	62
Number of cases written off the Register :								
(1) Recovered	29	30	5	64	8	3	1	12
(2) Removed to other areas	19	13	—	32	3	1	—	4
(3) Lost sight of	22	22	—	44	11	12	1	24
(4) Re-diagnosed as carcinoma	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	72	65	5	142	22	16	2	40
No. of Cases on T.B. Register on 31.12.61	127	76	13	216	7	10	5	22
								238

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING.

1. (a) **Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as Returned to Registrar General**

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	5	5

(b) **Cases Otherwise Ascertained**

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	2	2

(c) **Symptomless Excreters**

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

(d) **Fatal Cases**

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

2. **Particulars of Outbreaks**

	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified	—	—	—	—	—
Agent Not Identified	—	—	—	—	—

3. **Single Cases**

	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified	—	—	—
Agent Not Identified	5	2	7

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The routine testing of the air in various parts of the town by the daily volumetric apparatus was continued at the three sites which were in operation last year. In addition a fourth station was started at Henderson Avenue this year. The results of these tests are given in the tables and are also shown in the graphs.

As the study of atmospheric pollution increases the need for more detailed and precise information arises and to help in supplying the necessary information regarding wind force and direction the department has been equipped with a Dynes Anemometer. This instrument records the direction and force of the wind at all times during the day and night. The wind vanes of the apparatus can be seen protruding from the roof of the department.

Under the provisions of the Clean Air Act the first smoke control area came into operation on 1st June. This area consisted of 245 private houses and 1,200 council houses in the Riddings area of the town and involved the conversion of 460 unsuitable fireplaces to approved types which could burn smokeless fuel in compliance with the regulations. Each householder had the choice of retaining an approved solid fuel burner or of changing to gas or electricity and the actual conversions made were 47 to electric fires, 121 to gas fires and the rest stayed on solid fuel burning appliances.

Work also commenced on Smoke Control Area No. 2 which it is hoped will be in operation next year.

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF DAILY VOLUMETRIC SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE RECORDERS FOR 1961.

Health Department, High Street East.

	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	p.p. 100 m.			mg./100 m.		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	470	110	240	483	94	206
February	420	50	200	383	112	186
March	360	80	190	320	106	157
April	290	40	123	314	80	130
May	170	40	88	301	62	102
June	110	31	59	129	34	67
July	310	13	70	223	40	74
August	140	20	68	152	26	82
September	240	30	74	182	66	111
October	310	20	92	308	86	165
November	700	92	240	345	106	231
December	1020	79	276	646	95	202

Britannia Corner.

	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	p.p. 100 m.			mg./100 m.		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	610	110	280	460	66	252
February	530	70	220	498	132	223
March	500	90	220	405	135	197
April	280	50	151	295	94	153
May	166	40	103	194	22	115
June	130	20	58	140	56	81
July	150	50	81	257	56	87
August	90	10	47	160	26	83
September	167	0	77	309	87	151
October	206	0	90	346	116	213
November	1068	38	251	610	94	283
December	1000	68	404	557	166	306

Riddings, Willoughby Road.

	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	p.p. 100 m.			mg./100 m.		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	450	50	150	177	31	86
February	290	30	100	185	31	71
March	340	50	100	253	60	103
April	120	10	49	152	20	59
May	70	10	29	134	37	60
June	70	10	34	92	37	57
July	50	0	20	80	19	52
August	21	0	12	177	11	52
September	90	0	27	135	51	86
October	72	0	31	224	80	149
November	412	12	94	493	84	151
December	488	24	206	324	0	124

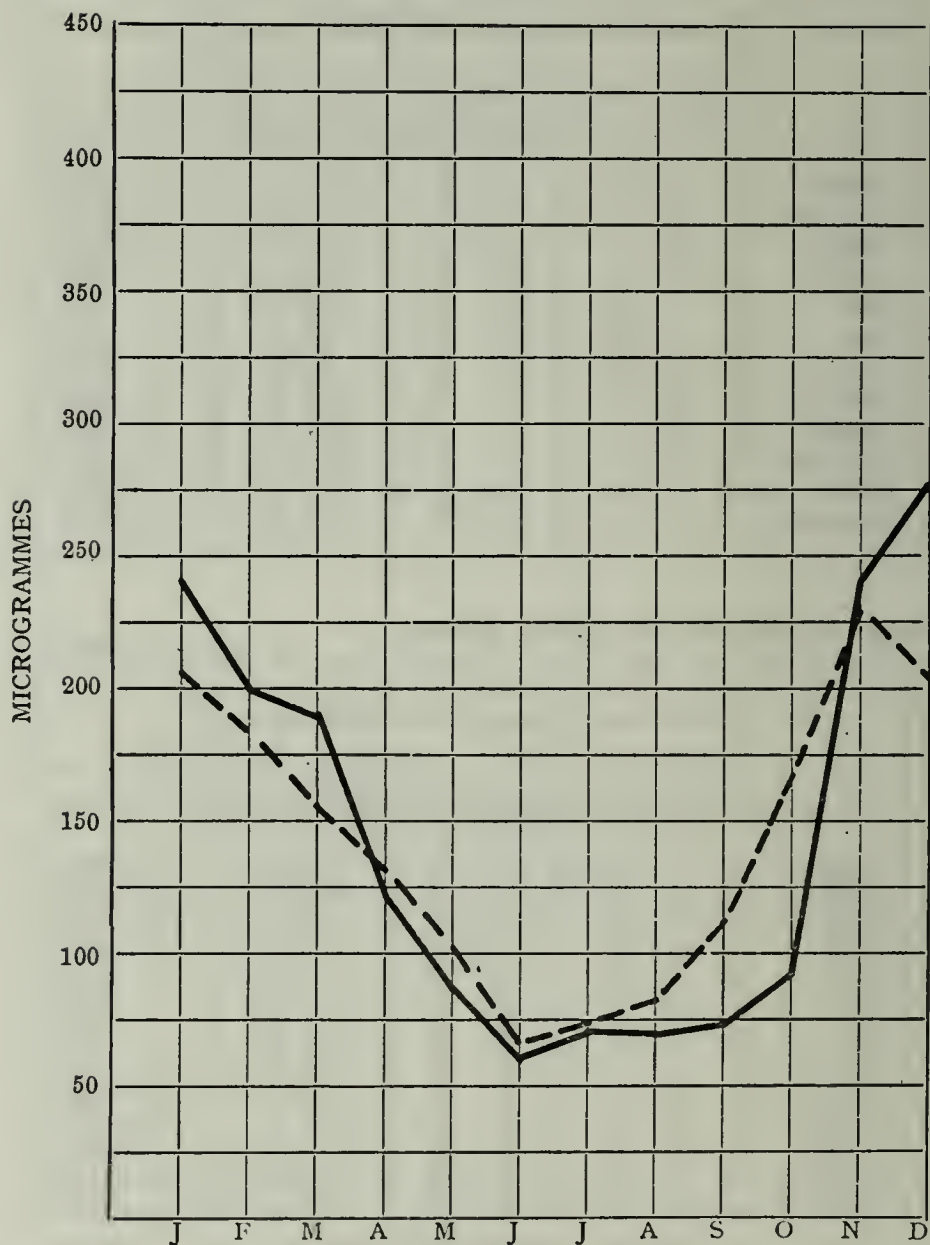
Parks Department, Henderson Avenue.

	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	p.p. 100 m.			mg./100 m.		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January	470	130	250	329	54	169
February	520	60	170	418	40	126
March	340	50	180	251	71	134
April	180	50	111	140	51	88
May	132	20	67	117	28	70
June	100	27	50	160	34	59
July	94	30	50	106	40	60
August	84	0	47	163	17	75
September	120	20	65	180	60	112
October	370	20	120	355	83	154
November	852	68	276	395	104	202
December	764	96	348	463	48	210

SMOKE and SO₂. Monthly Averages 1961.

Health.

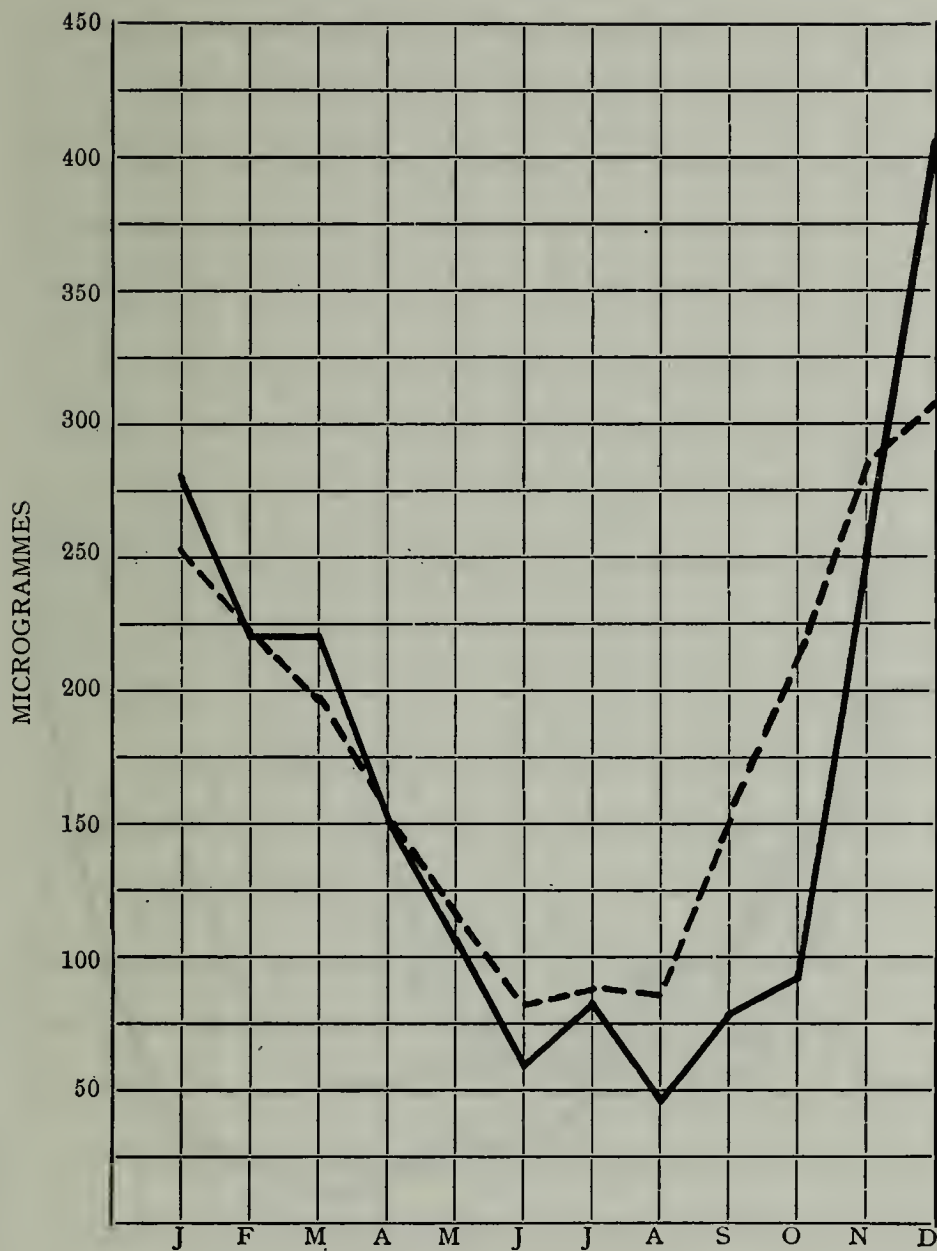
— SMOKE
- - - SO₂



SMOKE and SO₂. Monthly Averages 1961.

Britannia.

— SMOKE
- - - SO₂

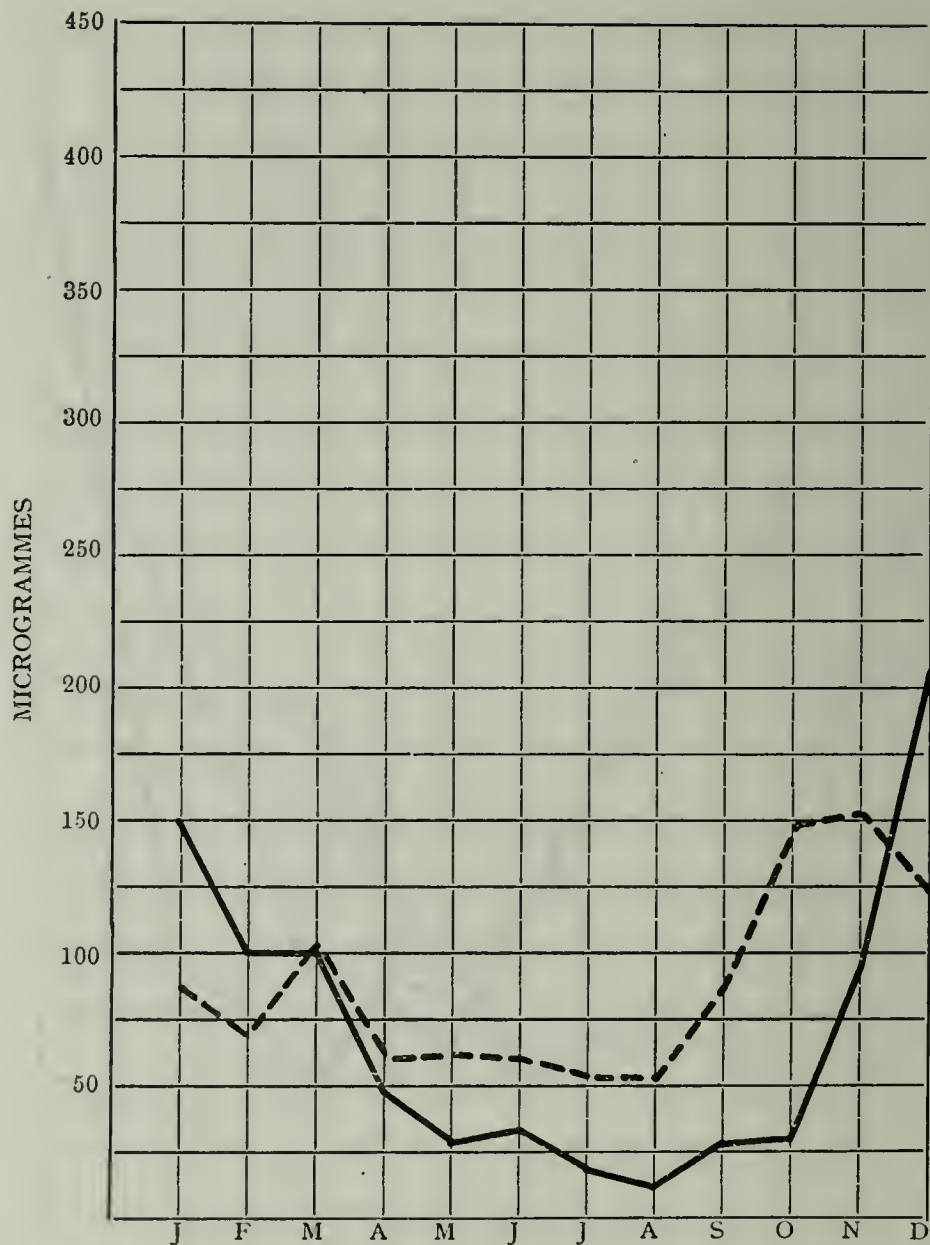


SMOKE and SO₂. Monthly Averages 1961.

Riddings.

—— SMOKE

- - - SO₂

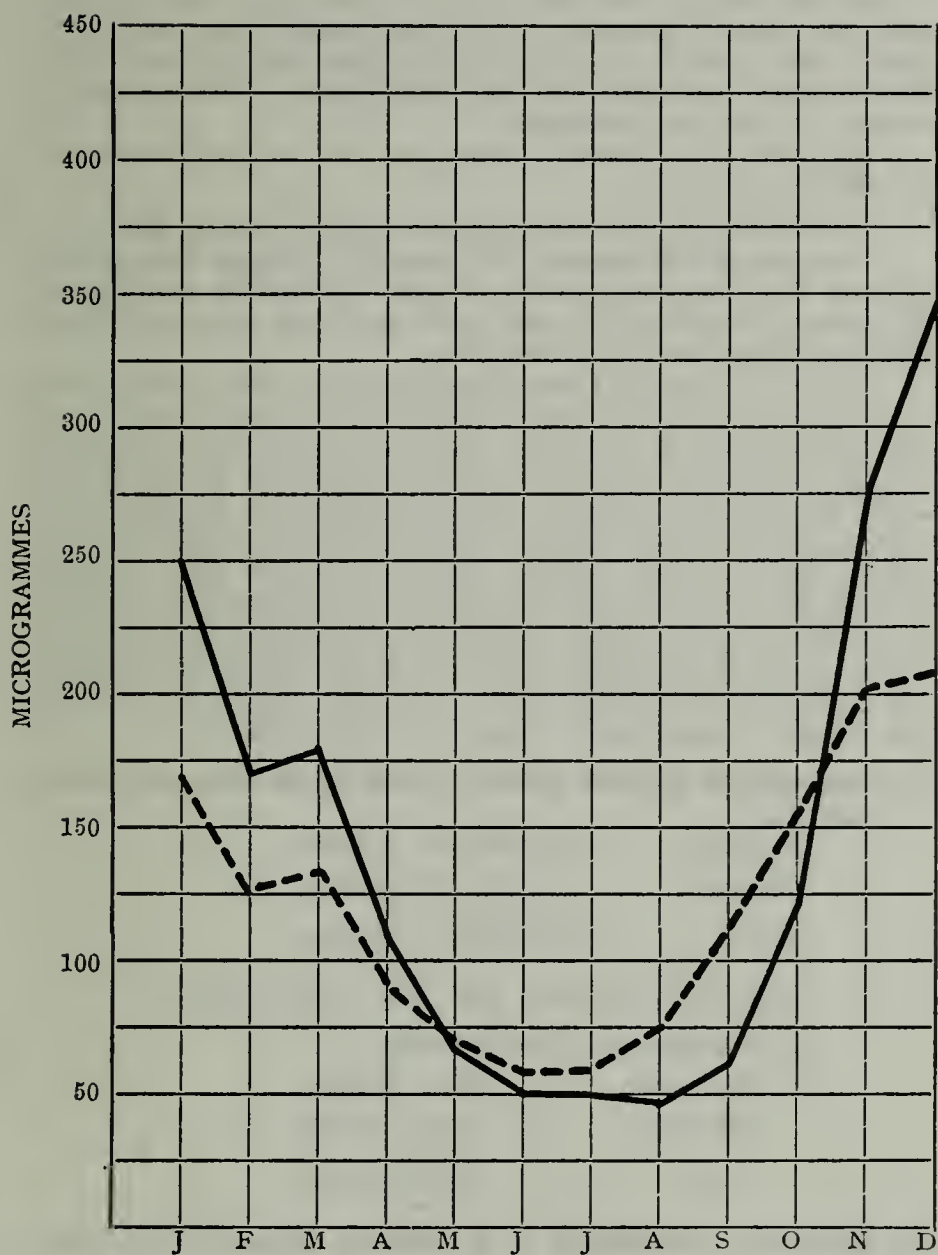


SMOKE and SO₂. Monthly Averages 1961.

Parks.

—— SMOKE

- - - SO₂



WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality throughout the borough.

The borough receives all its water from the North Lindsey Water Board and all the bore holes which supply the town are outside the borough boundary. It is not possible for the Health Department to test the raw water but frequent tests are made of the water which is received from the piped supply. All this water is already softened and chlorinated.

The water is not liable to plumbo solvency as can be seen from the chemical analyses.

No instance of contaminated water occurred during the year.

There are 20,153 houses in the borough. Of these three are not supplied from the public mains, 194 are supplied by standpipe in the garden, thirty-four by water tap in the wash house and all the rest have mains water inside the house.

There is no Medical Officer appointed by the Water Board and responsible to it for the condition of the water or the hygiene of the men employed by it and it is, therefore, possible for waterborne disease to be carried into the town from areas and personnel over which the town has no control. This arrangement is unsuitable to a rapid investigation and control of such an outbreak, and it is reasonable to suggest, in view of the present crop of new Water Boards, that all Water Boards which overlap county district boundaries should be required to employ a properly trained doctor for this work. The accounts of the various great waterborne epidemics of the last 150 years in this country all tend to show that this particular lesson was difficult to learn and is already too easily forgotten.

(a) Consumption in North Lindsey Water Board area, year ended 31.12.61.

Domestic	.....	1,215,871,000	gallons
Metered	.....	400,979,000	gallons
Total	.....	<u>1,616,850,000</u>	gallons

Estimated population 30th June, 1961 = 113,500

Consumption per head per day—

Domestic	.....	29.35	gallons
Metered	.....	9.68	gallons
Total	.....	<u>39.03</u>	gallons

(b) Estimated Consumption in Scunthorpe Borough, year ended 31.12.61.

Estimated population 30th June, 1961 = 67,530

Estimated total consumption 961,289,550 gallons

Average daily consumption 2,633,670 gallons
= 39.0 gallons/head/day

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TAP WATER SAMPLES.

					1st Feb., 1961	1st Mar., 1961	17th Mar., 1961	30th Mar., 1961	31st May, 1961	30th June, 1961	22nd Aug., 1961	29th Sept., 1961	31st Oct., 1961	30th Nov., 1961
Physical Characters														
Suspended matter					none	none	none	none	faint trace	faint trace	none	none	none	none
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long					clear : faintly yellow	clear : colourless	clear : colourless	clear : colourless	clear : faintly yellow	clear : slightly yellow	clear : very faintly yellow	clear and bright colourless	clear : faintly yellow	clear : faintly yellow
Taste					normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal
Odour					none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Chemical Examination														
Total Solids dried at 180°C.					524.0	528.0	508.0	476.0	478.0	426.0	406.0	522.0	744.0	540.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine					33.0	55.0	55.0	35.0	34.0	34.0	32.0	58.0	42.0	66.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride					54.4	90.6	90.6	57.7	56.1	56.1	52.8	95.6	69.3	108.8
Nitrites					none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen					6.5	0.24	0.24	4.49	5.49	5.5	5.5	0.12	0.25	1.5
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)					none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Total Hardness					344.0	100.0	108.0	202.0	70.0	65.0	62.0	96.0	119.0	100.0
Temporary Hardness					208.0	44.0	36.0	71.0	70.0	65.0	62.0	77.0	119.0	89.0
Permanent Hardness					136.0	56.0	72.0	131.0	none	none	none	19.0	none	11.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.					0.12	0.43	0.40	0.24	0.33	0.24	0.22	0.33	0.33	0.29
Ammoniacal Nitrogen					0.002	0.008	0.012	0.014	0.006	0.004	0.002	0.006	0.002	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen					0.014	0.016	0.018	0.016	0.016	0.024	0.016	0.024	0.008	0.008
Free Chlorine					none	none	none	0.02	none	none	none	none	none	none
Sodium Bicarbonate					none	none	none	none	235.2	247.0	249.0	none	391.4*	none
pH value					7.2	8.2	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.9	7.8	7.6
Bacteriological Examination														
B. Coli Test (McConkey's Bile Salt Lac- tose Broth)					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml.					0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subcultures showed						B. Coli Type 1 absent								

*—The sample contains a considerable amount of Sodium Bicarbonate.

Forty-six samples of water were taken for bacteriological testing at approximately weekly intervals during the year. Forty-five of these tests yielded no organisms per 100 m.l. after two days cultivation in McConkey's medium at 37°C. and were therefore satisfactory. One sample taken on 28.9.61 yielded 25+ organisms to this test with one type 1 B coli present. A further sample was taken and was negative for organisms.

Eleven samples of tap water were taken for both bacteriological and chemical analysis at approximately monthly intervals. Bacteriologically ten of these samples were sterile and one showed one organism present in 100 which was not a type 1 coliform.

The chemical analyses are as detailed in the table along with the date of taking the sample.

MILK.

There are two dairies in the town which produce and supply the bulk of the milk sold.

Milk vending machines are now being fixed in the town. At the present time there are three in public places and a number in some of the industrial concerns. The milk sold is raw tuberculin tested milk in cartons and is produced in the rural area.

Regular sampling of all milks takes place. The main sampling is bacteriological but at one dairy where the milk comes in churns, biological and chemical sampling are carried out. The chemical sampling is mainly by the Gerber method, and the checking is done in the laboratory attached to the Public Health Department. Formal follow-up samples are taken if the Gerber results are consistently low.

The following licences are in force:—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised"	2
Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) licence authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	2
Dealer's supplementary licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised"	170
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) licence authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	6

(a) Bacteriological Examination.

349 samples of milk were examined. One sample of sterilised milk failed the turbidity test. A check at the dairy failed to reveal any reason for this failure and further samples were satisfactory.

Twelve samples of tuberculin tested milk failed the methylene blue test. Close co-operation with the County Authorities assisted in improving the milks in question. All the milk was pasteurised before sale.

Table of Results.

Designation	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	94	—	94
T.T. (Pasteurised)	93	—	93
Sterilised	93	1	94
Tuberculin Tested	56	12	68
TOTALS	336	13	349

(b) Biological Examination.

Fifty-seven samples of raw milk revealed no evidence of tuberculosis. Two samples were positive brucella, but enquiries at the farm did not reveal any trouble with the herds.

Table of Results.

Designation	Satisfactory	Brucella	Total
Ungraded	19	—	19
Tuberculin Tested	36	2	38
TOTALS	55	2	57

(c) Gerber Samples.

Number examined	60
Number deficient in fat	1
Number deficient in solids-not-fat	14

All deficient samples were followed up, with satisfactory results.

ICE CREAM.**(a) Bacteriological Examination.**

Eleven samples of ice cream were examined. Four were Grade 1, five were Grade 2, one was Grade 3 and one was Grade 4.

Those samples graded 3 and 4 were again from premises outside the town. Follow-up samples all proved satisfactory.

(b) Chemical Examination.

Seven samples were examined and all proved to be well above the required standard.

FOOD PREMISES.

There are forty-three premises registered for the preparation of meat (40) and fish (3) products.

Two premises are registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream and 210 premises registered for the sale only of ice cream. The different makes of ice cream sold in the town are frequently sampled.

The following is a list of the premises where food is either prepared, sold or stored.

Butchers, shops and stalls	.....	.....	62
Bakehouses	.....	.....	19
Flour confectionery shops	.....	.....	16
Grocers	.....	.....	193
Multiple stores	.....	.....	5
Greengrocers, shops and stalls	.....	.....	38
Sweets, etc.	.....	.....	44
Fish and chip shops	.....	.....	43
Wet fish shops and stalls	.....	.....	6
Cafes and snack bars	.....	.....	28
Wholesale food warehouses	.....	.....	12
Fish cake manufacturers	.....	.....	3
Dairies	.....	.....	2
Sugar confectionery factory	.....	.....	1
Mineral water factory	.....	.....	1
Potato crisp factory	.....	.....	1

The above premises which include shops and market stalls are regularly visited by the Public Health Inspectors who also check on the many mobile food shops touring the various estates of the town.

1,944 visits to the food premises were recorded and the following were the only contraventions recorded and abated.

- 2 Butchers' shops preparation rooms cleansed.
- 1 Cafe and 1 Bakehouse washbowls with hot and cold water provided.
- 1 Fried Fish shop floor of the preparation room repaired.

FOOD SAMPLING.

Eighty-four informal samples of food and drugs were taken during the year and all proved genuine.

Item	Informal	Total
Baking Powder	2	2
Biscuits (Butter Puffs)	1	1
Cake Mixtures (Sweet)	2	2
Cascara	2	2
Castor Oil	3	3
Cheese	7	7
Cochineal	3	3
Cream	5	5
Currants	5	5
Flour (Self Raising)	3	3
Gravy Salt	2	2
Health Foods	1	1
Ice Cream	7	7
Lemon Juice	1	1
Milk Loaf	4	4
Nutmeg (Ground)	3	3
Peanut Butter	2	2
Pepper (White)	3	3
Raisins	3	3
Sausage	3	3
Sausage Rolls	4	4
Soup Powders	7	7
Sultanas	5	5
Tapioca	3	3
Vinegar	3	3
	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 84

Other Foods.

The number of shops requiring the visit of the Public Health Inspector to inspect and issue condemnation certificates in respect of unsound tinned goods, etc. is decreasing, and in the main visits are now being paid to one or two multiple shops and the food warehouses. The amount of food condemned was only 1 ton 17 cwts. as against 2 tons 5 cwts. in 1960. 136 visits were made to inspect unsound food.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are two slaughterhouses in the town, one owned by a private trader and the other owned by the Corporation and leased to the Fatstock Marketing Corporation.

Constant supervision is carried out to ensure compliance with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations, 1958.

The meat killed in the town continues to receive 100% inspection and it is still necessary for the Public Health Inspectors to work a limited amount of overtime. Certain butchers receive meat which has been killed outside the borough and regular checks are carried out in the shops.

The numbers of animals slaughtered and inspected are comparable with those of the previous year.

There is a decrease in the weight of meat condemned (57,971 lbs. to 43,684 lbs.) This is most noticeable in connection with the meat condemned because of tuberculosis (15,247 lbs. to 6,874 lbs.)

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, 1961.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the year.

Month	Beasts	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Private Slaughter- house (Pigs)
January	403	—	7	405	862	565
February	336	—	1	368	634	574
March	339	8	1	281	745	446
April	457	3	6	300	1,003	573
May	305	2	5	444	656	570
June	484	4	1	675	703	489
July	372	1	3	926	589	465
August	488	—	1	1,308	972	442
September	427	1	1	1,259	734	503
October	470	1	2	1,219	967	617
November	557	1	—	1,272	1,278	639
December	347	—	1	362	1,155	659
	4,985	21	29	8,819	10,298	6,542

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, 1961.

					Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,985	21	29	8,819	16,841
Number inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,985	21	29	8,819	16,841
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>									
Whole carcases condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4	1	18
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,336	2	4	102	1,511
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.9	11.9	27.6	1.2	9.1
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>									
Whole carcases condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	—	—	—	390
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5	—	—	—	2.3
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>									
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—

UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED.

The following table shows the amount of meat surrendered after examination, giving the weight in pounds and the disease or cause of unfitness.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Tuberculosis	333	458	387	377	575	297	393	498	343	678	1795	740	6874
Abscesses	664	340	864	618	415	561	647	756	738	642	705	364	7314
Arthritis	93	49	42	62	16	5	12	2	26	12	45	56	420
Actinobacillosis	90	90	—	150	90	120	120	60	120	30	60	120	1050
Bruising	342	122	123	69	337	236	424	120	114	151	144	282	2464
Cysticercus Bovis	—	5	—	39	30	7	7	38	34	97	65	49	371
Dropsy and Emaciation	—	266	65	462	70	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	896
Erysipelas and Urticaria	121	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218
Fevered	—	96	250	53	—	—	18	—	705	—	—	130	1252
Pyæmia	—	463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463
Septicæmia	512	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	563
Moribund	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	41
Inflammation and Pneumonia.....	611	508	528	479	557	542	764	479	524	570	550	793	6905
Parasitical Infestation	990	474	426	430	279	388	578	479	1104	1020	1712	1267	9147
Other Conditions	45	390	135	509	148	150	1216	1200	1071	568	224	50	5706
	3801	3261	2871	3248	2614	2306	4253	3632	4779	3768	5300	3851	43684

HOUSING.

New Houses.

237 houses were built by the local authority, two by the County Council and 221 by private builders.

Sub-Standard Houses.

Three Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed. These relate to (165, 167, 173, 175 Ashby High Street), (1—6 Greens Terrace East), (1—25, 2—26 Princess Street and 24, 26 Crosby Road) and were the consequence of three cleared areas completed in the previous year.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of Nos. 140, 142, 144 Ashby High Street and the properties were demolished.

A Closing Order was made on No. 38 High Street and a Certificate of Unfitness was issued for No. 5 High Street which had been purchased by the Council.

Rent Act.

No Certificates of Disrepair were either issued or revoked.

Hostels.

Brigg Road—accommodation for 128.

British Railways—accommodation for 40.

A new hostel at one of the steelworks was opened in November of this year. It is capable of housing up to 100 men and is complete with ablutions and sick bay.

Caravans.

The extensions to the caravan site were completed, and the municipal site now has accommodation for 170 vans.

Immediately the extensions were completed, the fifty sites were filled from the waiting list, and a number of applicants still had to wait for vacancies. Applications averaged one per week and at the end of the year over sixty families were still waiting to be considered.

Public Baths.

Forty-one samples of bath water were sent for bacteriological examination and nine for chemical analysis.

The Baths Superintendent has supplied the following information in respect of attendances at the municipal baths during the year 1961 (January to December).

(1) No. of swimmers	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,755
(2) No. from swimming clubs	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,773
(3) No. from schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,309
(4) No. using slipper baths	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,012

It is interesting to note that whilst the number from schools was substantially the same as in the previous year, the number from clubs increased by over 1,000. There was a considerable decrease in the number of ordinary swimmers using both pools (over one-third less), this was no doubt due to the inclement summer. A notable increase of 2,500 in the number of persons using the slipper baths can possibly be accounted for by an increase in the number of persons living in lodgings in the town.

Disinfection of the 100,000 gallons of water in the baths is effected by continuous flow filtration and chlorination.

Paddling Pool.

A paddling pool is available for children in the Central Park and in order to safeguard the public five samples of the water were sent for bacteriological examination and one sample was chemically examined. All proved satisfactory.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Health Committee maintains fifteen public conveniences in the town at the moment. Seven of these serve ladies and gentlemen and one is for gentlemen only. Four of these are fully staffed and provide washing facilities.

During the year the Health Committee agreed with the continued representations of the many women's organisations which had been campaigning to remove turnstiles from the conveniences, and removed them from all the conveniences, Male and Female, in the town. At the same time the Committee agreed to abolish all the charges for use of the conveniences and removed all the "penny-in-the-slot" door locks as well. This decision was subject to review after some months of experience of the free-for-all system.

The biggest problem in the unstaffed conveniences is that of damage to the fittings and structures and it has been found impossible to maintain hand washing and drying facilities in these conveniences.

As the town grows the demand for this service increases and it is true to say that the most urgent problem at the moment is for an increase in the size of the Market Hill conveniences which are far too small to cope with the present day demand, but unfortunately there is no hope of any improvement in the near future.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES—INCOME 1961.

	Hosezone Receipts	W.C. Receipts	Number of persons using Wash-ups	Receipts	Number of persons using Weighing Machines	40% Weighing Machine Receipts	30% Shaver Receipts	Total Receipts
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Market Hill (Ladies)	62 5 9	304 2 2	1,288	16 2 0	8,301	13 16 8	—	396 6 7
Market Hill (Gents.)	— — —	108 9 7	4,911	81 17 0	12,416	20 13 10	—	211 0 5
Britannia Corner (Ladies)	46 6 3	268 17 8	1,023	12 15 9	14,171	23 12 4	—	351 12 0
Britannia Corner (Gents.)	— — —	132 18 1	2,999	49 19 8	44,948	74 18 3	1 8 11	259 4 11
Cole Street (Ladies)	— — —	29 11 2	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	29 11 2
Cole Street (Gents.)	— — —	39 11 3	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	39 11 3
Furnace Arms (Gents.)	— — —	16 6 5	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	16 6 5
Cottage Beck (Ladies)	— — —	8 3 4	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	8 3 4
Cottage Beck (Gents.)	— — —	19 12 10	—	— — —	2,309	3 17 0	—	23 9 10
Ashby Road (Ladies)	1 9 11	39 10 9	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	41 0 8
Ashby Road (Gents.)	— — —	39 19 0	—	— — —	6,080	10 2 8	—	50 1 8
Ashby Turn (Ladies)	1 4 8	41 3 9	—	— — —	1,404	2 6 10	—	44 15 3
Ashby Turn (Gents.)	— — —	22 8 8	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	22 8 8
Avenue Vivian (Ladies).....	12 0	4 3 7	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	4 15 7
Avenue Vivian (Gents.).....	— — —	4 5 9	—	— — —	—	— — —	—	4 5 9
TOTAL	111 18 7	1,079 4 0	10,221	160 14 5	89,629	149 7 7	1 8 11	1,502 13 6

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The new extensions to the Depot were completed and opened. These include an office block, cloakroom and drying room for the workmen, together with a bright contemporary looking canteen. Part of the old building, formerly used as offices and rest rooms, was converted to a store room, and a store-keeper/clerk was appointed.

Refuse Collection.

A new Karrier Side Loader was purchased to augment the fleet of refuse vehicles, and various demonstrations of modern vehicles were arranged in order to find out the most suitable types for use in the town and district. The provision of bulk containers in lieu of dustbins for the storing of refuse at various premises commenced during the year. This necessitated the purchase of a Karrier Bulk Refuse Container vehicle. All such containers are now emptied twice per week on regular days.

It is the aim of the department that a seven day refuse collection be maintained throughout the year. This aim was not achieved in some parts of the town mainly because of sickness among the workers.

Refuse Disposal.

It has been known for some years that the tipping space available on the present site was being exhausted and the life of the present tip is now calculated to be about two years. Urgent action is needed and the Committee has inspected several different types of refuse disposal plants with a view to deciding the future policy for the Borough. At the end of the year no decision had been reached.

The collection of salvage is basically a problem of sorting the refuse collected and this problem is also being considered by the Committee. The sale of salvage depends on the demand and this year the demand for waste paper fell. The demand for tins ceased altogether and these points are reflected in the sales figures for salvage.

The following table gives the amounts of salvage collected and the value:—

Material	Weight				Value		
	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	1399	8	3	0	12,222	6	0
Wood Wool	1	13	0	0	24	15	0
Rags	21	18	1	0	318	18	0
Bags	5	6	1	0	22	0	0
Carpets	4	9	4	0	13	10	0
Copper			1	2	2	0	2
Lead		1	3	14	5	5	0
Brass			1	4	1	12	10
Lorry Bodies and Baling Press		—	—	—	62	0	0
	1432	18	2	20	12,672	7	0

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN, 1961/62.

1. Operational Statistics.

Area of the Borough	7,895 acres
Population (Mid-1961 estimate)	66,790
Total Refuse Collected	18,000 tons
Weight per 1,000 population per day.....	15 cwts.
Number of premises	21,453
Average haul to point of disposal	2½ miles
Total refuse disposed of	19,000 tons

2. Cost Statement.

Revenue Account	Collection £	Disposal £	Total £
Gross expenditure	44,271	20,595	64,866
Gross income	400	14,200	14,600
Net cost	43,871	6,395	50,266
Unit Costs	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
* Gross cost per ton	42 6	19 2	61 8
† Net cost per ton.....	46 2	6 9	52 11

*—Labour and transport only.

†—All expenditure.

RODENT CONTROL—PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Tabular Statement.

Inspections and Treatments	Type of Infesta- tion	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Total
Number of proper- ties inspected as a result of notifi- cation	Rats	13	280	46	339
	Mice	7	12	12	31
Number of proper- ties inspected as a result of survey and found to be infested	Rats	—	20	—	20
	Mice	—	4	—	4
Number of other properties found to be infested when visited pri- marily for some other purpose	Rats	—	—	18	18
	Mice	—	—	8	8
Number of proper- ties treated	Rats	13	300	64	377
	Mice	7	16	20	43
Total number of properties inspec- ted		32	670	402	1104

There was an increase in the number of properties treated but in no instance was a major infestation noted.

Routine sewer treatment was carried out as usual throughout the year. This planned attack on the rat problem is giving better results year by year and it is safe to say that from the evidence there are fewer rats than ever in the sewers.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are three registered premises and no contraventions were recorded.

HOUSING, Etc.

Tabular Statement.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

1. By local authority	237
2. By other local authority	2
3. By other bodies or persons	221

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

1. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	897
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,850

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	443
---	-----

Acting under Statutory Powers during the year :

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of Housing Act 1957 :

1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
2. No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
a. by owners	—
b. by local authority in default of owners	—

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
2. No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
a. by owners	20
b. by local authority in default of owners	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 to 23 of the Housing Act 1957 :

1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
2. No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	3
3. No. of dwelling-houses subject to undertakings or Closing Orders	1

(d) Proceedings under Sections 18, 19 and 27 of the Housing Act 1957 :

- | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| 1. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |
| 2. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |

(e) Proceedings under Sections 42 and 44 of the Housing Act 1957 :

- | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| 1. No. of Clearance Orders made | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |
| 2. No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |

Overcrowding—Housing Act 1957, Part IV :

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| (a) 1. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |
| 2. No. of persons concerned in such cases..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |
| (b) 1. No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |
| 2. No. of families dwelling therein..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |
| 3. No. of persons dwelling therein..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | — |

WORKPLACES AND FACTORIES.

	Type	With Power	Without Power
Bakehouses	11	1
Boot Repairs	7	—
Carpet Binding	—	1
Clothing Manufacturers	3	—
Cycle Repairs	3	—
Dairies	2	—
Dressmakers	2	6
Engineers	10	—
Firewood	1	—
Food Manufacturers	30	—
French Polishers	—	2
Gas Works	1	—
Iron and Steel and Subsidiary Companies.....	38	—
Joinery and Upholstery	23	1
Laundries and Dry Cleaners.....	6	1
Marine Stores	—	2
Plumbers and Glaziers	5	—
Printers	4	1
Photographers	—	1
Radio and Electrical Repairs	14	—
Stone Masons	2	1
Saddlery	—	1
Tinsmiths	1	—
Vehicle Repairs	61	—
Wagon Repairs	3	—
Watch Repairs	2	—
Wreaths	—	1
Miscellaneous	11	—
		240	19

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Complaints received	134
*Houses inspected	897
(Includes visits to Council houses re dustbins)	
Informal Notices served	627
Formal Notices served	14
*Houses made fit after Informal Notice	443
*Houses made fit after Formal Notice	20
*(Number includes houses for which notices were served in previous year)	
Number of inspections made	1,850

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED AND IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

	Informal Action	Formal Action	Total
Internal house repairs	237	9	246
External house repairs	133	16	149
New sinks and water supply provided	14	1	15
Water closets repaired	43	6	49
Dustbins renewed	271	—	271
Drains cleared by local authority	188	—	188
Drains cleared after notice to owner	14	1	15
Drains repaired or renewed	26	—	26
Houses cleansed	3	—	3
Infestation of insects etc. dealt with	14	—	14
Accumulations removed	41	—	41
Miscellaneous	32	2	34
	<u>1016</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1051</u>

ANNEX.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 1959.

The following tables contain the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in the Annual Report with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the Council:—

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	19	19	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	240	227	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	21	21	—	—
Total	280	267	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a. Insufficient	4	4	—	—	—
b. Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—	—
c. Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).....	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	10	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets other than wire nets.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raquets and tennis balls.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweet meats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	—	—	—	—	—

